

# **The Times-Dispatch** DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....116 E. Main Street  
 Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull Street  
 Petersburg Bureau.....108 N. E. Main Street  
 Lynchburg Bureau.....25 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
 Daily with Sunday.....\$5.00 \$1.00 \$1.00  
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00  
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50  
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

One Week  
 Daily with Sunday.....10 cents  
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents  
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1908, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910.

## **MR. BYRD'S STATEMENT.**

The statement of Speaker Byrd, printed this morning in The Times-Dispatch, clears a somewhat beclouded situation. With his customary frankness, Mr. Byrd states that the first agreement between the Governor and himself was reached hurriedly and without thought as to the bearing which Mr. Byrd's acceptance of the honor would have upon the standing of the party or upon Mr. Byrd himself. Since talking the matter over with Governor Mann, Mr. Byrd has reached a better understanding, and is to receive fees for such special services as he may be called upon to perform in defending state institutions.

This statement should be accepted at its face value by all who know Mr. Byrd, and it cannot be misunderstood by any one. Mr. Byrd, under the terms of his agreement, will not be a State officer, chosen to an office created by an Assembly of which he will be a member. He will simply be an able lawyer, officially designated by the Governor to look after the interests of the State in cases which do not properly come within the purview of the Attorney-General's office. This may mean something or nothing, according to circumstance, and it will certainly not justify any criticism of Mr. Byrd. If there be no such cases to defend, the whole of the \$5,000 appropriated by the Assembly for the purpose will revert to the Treasury. If there be such cases, Mr. Byrd will be paid for services rendered in each case, as would any other lawyer. There can be no impropriety in this, any more than there would be in the Commonwealth paying any other member of the Assembly for his services in prosecuting any case for the Commonwealth.

We are sincerely glad that Mr. Byrd has reached this understanding, and we believe it will win new friends for him. As an able public servant, whose labors for Virginia have been consistent and fruitful, he has long deserved the thanks of the party, and in this case, by his frank and open behavior, he has relieved the party of any possible blame that might have followed the payment of a salary to him.

## **A GIANT PASSES.**

The death of the great Norwegian Bjornstjerne Bjornson removes the last of the great nineteenth century Realists, with the exception of Tolstoy. Ibsen has gone, Zola has passed, Turgenieff has been dead for almost a generation, others of lesser fame also belong to history. Bjornson and Tolstoy, representing two aspects of the same literary activity, were the last survivors of a famous company, as they were the greatest living literary men of the world. When Tolstoy died—and his end cannot be far distant—a literary era will end.

Bjornson represented a type of literary man far too unusual in this age. He was poet, novelist and dramatist, and was equally successful in all these fields; but he was also a reformer of the true type, a public leader and a national prophet. He had all the enthusiasm of Lamartine or Gutzut, with far more ability than either of these famous French political men of letters possessed. Where they failed in the great crisis, Bjornson rang true; and where their dreams of good government melted in the furnace of actual political conditions, Bjornson's hopes were gold that stood the test of political changes. He lived to see the dreams of his youth fulfilled in an independent Norway, and he lived to have the applause of a nation for the making of a nation.

As a man of letters Bjornson had real lasting merit. He was fired by no such social slavery as prompted Turgenieff to his merciless dissection of Russian society. He lacked, perhaps, the deep spiritual power of Tolstoy, and he breathed no such pessimism as inspired Ibsen; but he had, in a measure, the best qualities of all these writers combined with unfatigued optimism. His earliest works perhaps show more of what may be called the "stress and storm" epoch of Scandinavian literature, but his later work is more placid, more cheerful and more hopeful. Where he unearthed social disorder and where he pictured the unrest of the people he always had a solution to offer or a word of hope to add. It was this feature of his work which made him more popular than his great sombre contemporary, Ibsen, and it was this quality which will probably be remembered when his other literary traits have been forgotten.

## **A MODEL WARDEN.**

Warden Weyler, like a good many other men, has found that a little abuse is often a good advertisement. Mr. Weyler is warden of the Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore, and as such he has had charge of the prison labor done in accordance with the statute law of Maryland. The success achieved by Mr. Weyler's convicts aroused the labor leaders in Baltimore and brought

down on the warden's head the condemnation of no less a person than Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In his efforts to show that the man who could turn convicts into skilled laborers was not an honest man, Mr. Gompers muckraked until he dug up some flimsy charges against Mr. Weyler. These charges have been duly investigated by the Board of Directors of the penitentiary and have been found absolutely without foundation. There was not a vestige of truth in anything said by Mr. Gompers, and every charge preferred was manufactured out of the whole cloth. In stating his findings, the board proceeded to give Mr. Weyler a clean bill of health and incidentally to applaud him most vigorously for the splendid work he had done at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Mr. Weyler naturally comes out of the fight with flying colors and with a great deal of approval, both of which are due him as one of the most enlightened prison superintendents in the country. Those who have watched his work in Maryland have seen how he has transformed conditions at the penitentiary, and how he has not only made that institution meet its running expenses, but has made great and valuable contributions to American penology.

Mr. Weyler's system of reform has been absolutely simple and has been based upon fundamental confidence in his charges. He believes that there is honor among thieves and he has sought to bring it out. The merit system has been carried to the limit and prison rule has been so arranged that keepers and convicts alike obey a code law that is as unique as it is just. As a result of his labors, Mr. Weyler has to-day what is perhaps the best model of a prison in the United States—exact in its discipline, legal in its methods and reformatory in its punishment. He has long been approved and applauded by those who know what a prison should be and is now doubly vindicated by the searching investigation. His labors have been especially fruitful at this time, when the question of prison reform has become one of the most baffling and pressing of all social problems.

## **DOES TIM SEE HIS FINISH?**

From Rome Point to the Battery, New York Republicans are expressing their gratification at the honor which has come to Governor Hughes in his appointment to the Supreme Court bench. They differ in their opinions as to what will be the results of the Governor's move and some of them are not willing to concede that Governor Hughes' decision will have any serious effect upon the future of their party, but all agree that the President made a wise selection and that the present Executive of New York is thoroughly qualified for the new duties imposed upon him. Great and small, the leaders are singing their hallelujahs and are rejoicing that a New York Republican was found worthy of this honor.

There is only one silent voice in this psalm, and that voice, as might be expected, is Tim Woodruff's. The various reporters who called to notify Tim of what the President had done anxiously solicited from him an expression of opinion on the subject. Tim said nothing. He would not concede that he was glad Governor Hughes had been appointed. He would not say that he did not care a continental what happened to the bewhiskered leader or his party's destinies. Tim might be for, or he might be "agin" him. At all events, Tim did not intend that the people should know what he thought. The reporters pumped and pumped and began to talk on subjects that would lead in the end to the Hughes matter, but Tim would not talk and always shut up like a clam when his inquisitors reached the inevitable question.

What is the cause of this silence on Tim's part and why is the owner of the famous weskits dumb when his voice should lead the chorus? Does Tim feel that his day is past and that his opinion on the matter does not affect the question? Is Tim sore from the slaps Governor Hughes has given him of late, or is he preparing some thunder of approval or disapproval and in the meanwhile is silently priming his gun? To these questions there is no answer but to those who knew Tim. The anxious have only to judge the man. Tim is rejected to get rid of Hughes and he is rejoiced because Hughes and Woodruff are the antipodes of politics. Ever since Hughes came into New York public life the star of the House of Woodruff has been declining. Things have been different; the game has not been as easy; higher demands have been made, and—well—everything has been contrary to the customs of the old day. When Hughes goes away and is safely entombed on the Supreme Court bench, Tim hopes that the halcyon days will return and that his voice will be heard wherever the language of the tribe is spoken. When Hughes is dead the cry will be, "Long live Tim and the weskits!"

We doubt, however, that the joy Tim doubtless feels is justified by conditions. Hughes' removal will not necessarily mean the re-elevation of Woodruff, or even if it does mean this, it will but perage the downfall of Tim and all that Tim stands for. When the backbone of Republicanism is broken or removed, the flatulent body politic will collapse and Tim will be done for.

## **A STEP TOWARDS PEACE.**

Hopeful statements saw the dove of peace hovering about the Bureau of American Republics when that building was officially opened in Washington on Tuesday. As they viewed the splendid marble edifice donated by Andrew Carnegie, and as they officiously dedicated this monument to interna-

tional amity, the agents of all the governments represented expressed their hope that the new building would be for all the American Republics, another step towards peace among men.

The dedicatory exercises were interesting in their simplicity and significance. The President, Senator Root, Secretary Knox, the Mexican Ambassador, Senor de la Barra, and Mr. Carnegie delivered brief addresses, in which they pleaded for international peace, and then joined in planting a peace tree in the patio of the building. In all the exercises there was manifest a deep desire on the part of the speakers to promote good will between this country and the Republics of the South. As President Diaz, of Mexico, telegraphed the director of the building, all present hoped that the dedication of the bureau was "an assurance that the passions of men will not tear asunder that which nature hath joined together." There was even manifest a desire, voiced by Mr. Carnegie, to invite Canada to join the other nations on the continent in the establishment of an American brotherhood of nations that would stretch from the frozen North to the Straits of Magellan.

There is a great deal of good sense back of the idea which gave birth to the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics. Our relations with other American powers must be closer for this generation and much closer when rapid transportation will have put South America as close to Hampton Roads as Ohio is to-day. There are immediate reasons for present peace between the American Republics, and there will be a still greater necessity of close relations when the congestions in Europe shall have turned the eyes of the continental powers to the shores of South America. In that day the maintenance of America for Americans will depend entirely upon the strength of the peace between the Republics of this continent, and it may not be too much to say that a strong union of all America will alone assure the safety of any part of America.

Our relations with the Central American Republics are often onerous, and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine among the quarrelsome Republics of Central America may not always be easy or even possible. Yet the wisdom of Monroe's original declaration has not been changed with the years. The necessity of protecting America against foreign powers does not decrease with the passing of the old order. There is a possibility, of course, that the more powerful Republics of South America may have to absorb the troublesome Republics of Central America and the overpowering influence of natural geography may some day reshape the boundaries of our own country. Neither of these changes may be desirable for the welfare of American institutions, but the means of a closer union, in the event of a great international crisis, should not be neglected.

## **THE ETHIOPIAN'S COLOR.**

By a single sweeping decision the Supreme Court of Louisiana has practically invalidated the miscegenation laws of that State. In a case just decided by the court, the judges were called upon to define the word "negro" as used in the Louisiana statutes prohibiting the intermarriage of the races and prescribing new penalties for such marriages. Contrary to the general acceptance of the word, the court decided that where the term "negro" was used, the reference was to a "full-blooded negro," and not to persons of negro descent. Under no construction, the court held, could the prohibition of the law, and the new penalties, apply to quadroons, octaroons or to persons with an African strain in their blood. Negroes alone are negroes.

The importance of this decision is manifest, and its bearing upon the race problem in Louisiana at least, is obvious. Experience has taught the people of the South that the mulatto is in no sense the superior of the black, and that, in fact, the man with mixed blood in his veins generally has all the faults of both races with none of the virtues of either. As long as there is a taint of African blood in the veins of an unfortunate, he is a negro at heart, and must be treated as such. In the circumstances, therefore, a law that does not prohibit the intermarriage of all persons of African descent with whites opens the way to miscegenation and makes possible all those horrors against which the South has been fighting for two generations. Until Louisiana can change its law to cover all persons of African blood, it will be powerless to protect the purity of the race, and will be unable to prevent the base crimes which are inevitable when the law is lax.

Fortunately, there is little danger that a like construction can be put upon the race laws of the other States. In most instances, the old miscegenation statutes, which were not repealed during even the darkest days of Reconstruction, refer, not to negroes, but to "persons of color," or to "colored persons." The Georgia law, for instance, seldom uses the word negro, but speaks of "persons of color," and in this State, the law prohibiting the intermarriage of the races is specific in its reference to "colored persons." This term having been construed to mean persons of one-eighth negro blood, assures the maintenance of the white race within our borders as far as it can be maintained by any law.

## **CROWLING IN RICHMOND.**

A Richmond woman, who signed herself "An Old Lady," asked The Times-Dispatch yesterday whether or not she had any recourse to prevent the breaking of her rest by the incessant crowling of roosters in her vicinity. The picture she painted of her surroundings was pathetic. From nightfall, she

wrote—or at least, intimated—until the sun was high in the heavens, there was no silence in her alley. The cock's shrill clatter was heard at midnight, again at 3 o'clock, at 4, and again at sunrise. In answer to the challenge from the yard adjoining her, all the chattering in the community hurled their defiance. The crowing echoed from house to house, from street to street, and as soon as the Plymouth Rock had expressed his own opinion of his neighbors, the Leghorn Lord proceeded to show how much better he could say the same thing. All the while the females of the various feathered households were cackling their approval, or bidding their lords and masters go the opposition one better.

This, we repeat, is pathetic, at least for one who, like the woman in question, was nervous and wakeful. It was useless for her to attempt to sleep when the crowing would arouse her from the first sweet sleep of night, and would only cease long enough for her to doze off once more. For all of this there are some consolations. In the first place, things might be much worse. The Richmond roosters are the best behaved birds of their kind in the world. They crow less, and crow more musically, than the roosters of any other city. In Washington, for instance, the roosters never crow in tune and never pause for breath. All day long, and all through the long hours of the sleepless night, they challenge the moon and awake the echoes. Then again, it must not be forgotten that the Richmond roosters have a right to crow. They are the finest birds of the finest city, and they know it. As much as we would dislike to break the slumber of the anxious inquirer who addressed us on the subject, we must confess that if our roosters were to cease crowing, we should feel tempted to try it ourselves. Crowing is a solemn duty in Richmond, where everything is lovely and where we have everything of which to be proud.

## **WOULD HAVE WELCOMED THEM.**

General Horatio C. King has given out a statement in New York regarding the reasons which prompted the Army of the Potomac to change its plan to visit Richmond this spring. This statement, which differs in every respect from that circulated here, is a very simple one. General King denies that his command refused to come to Richmond because of the retorts made by the South to the attacks on the placing of the Lee statue in the Hall of Fame, and states that unavoidable delays in the arrangements for the meeting here alone prompted the Army to hold its annual encampment at Antietam instead of in the capital of the Confederacy.

This is a frank statement of the case, which promptly disarms all criticism. General King is an honorable man, whose word is a good as his bond, and whose attitude towards the South has not been marked by the insolence of a conqueror or the overbearing of an exultant foe. In the same way, the Army of the Potomac is made up of fine men—the very pick of the Northern veterans. These men have learned to respect the South, and have borne themselves, in most instances, with the gallantry of true soldiers.

Such being the facts in the case, we sincerely regret that any false reports as to the reasons which prompted the Army of the Potomac to choose another spot for its annual encampment should have been circulated. We regret, too, in the circumstances, that the Army of the Potomac was prevented from coming to Richmond as a company of Americans whose military history has been so closely connected with this city. Had they come, Richmond would gladly have welcomed them, and would have returned, as far as possible, the kindness shown Richmond Confederates by members of the Army of the Potomac in visits to the North. Hospitality to such men would have been a pleasure to a city.

Somebody walked off with a bronze statue from the Metropolitan Museum of Art last Friday, and the Museum director has no idea who the thief was. The police ought to see to it that he chains the Museum down now.

Baltimore will not get the international aviation meet, and its citizens haven't sense enough to know how lucky they are.

The best proof that the fish are not biting on Lake Michigan this spring is the story from Racine to the effect that a man caught a 35-pound trout there on Thursday.

Jake Kilrain's son has gone into the prize-fighting business, which probably means he is past the age where Jake could get his daily exercise at home.

We do not care a rap how long Congress stays in session, and shall fight the attempt being made to precipitate an adjournment. This is the kind of Congress we like. It does nothing. The next one might.

An irate Chicago woman had to go after her husband's affinity with an umbrella during a recent encounter. The guilty party escaped, which is no more than one can expect in a town where they take the woman's hatpins from them.

It may be the fault of the wires, but there is nothing in the day's news about running Havens for President. Still, there are hopes. The people will not have forgotten his name before next week.

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Richmond Advertising Agency, Inc.  
 Mutual Building

# **DUKE OF URACH MAY BE HEIR TO MONACO**

Prince Albert Would Have Him Successor in Place of His Son.

## **CROWN PRINCE NOT IN FAVOR**

European Governments Sound-ed as to Attitude on Proclamation.

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENOY.

ALBERT, PRINCE OF MONACO, is sounding the French government and all the various courts of Europe with regard to the proclamation of his cousin, the German Duke of Urach, as heir to his throne. In lieu of his only son, the now forty-year-old Crown Prince Louis. The latter has for years been completely estranged from his father, who entertains sentiments of undisguised hostility towards him, and at the recent festivities at Monte Carlo, in connection with the inauguration of the fine new oceanographic museum, to which most of the governments of Europe sent special envoys, the Kaiser being represented by Grand Admiral von Koster, and France by her Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, the Crown Prince was as conspicuous by his absence as the American-born consort of the reigning Prince, Princess Alice, who came into the world at New Orleans, as the daughter of the French Jewish banker, Michael Heine, and whose first husband was the late Duc de Richelieu, is, however, judicially separated from the ruler of Monaco, so that nobody expected her, but the absence of the host's only son born of his marriage with Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, now Countess of Home, created a great deal of comment and curiosity, which latter has now been in a measure allayed by the discovery of the attempt on the part of Prince Albert to proclaim the Duke of Urach as heir to his throne.

Prince Louis, of Monaco, received his military training in France, and served for a time in the Spahis, in Tunis and Algeria, and since his return from the French army, in which he was decorated with a Croix de Guerre, he has been living with his fellow-officers and the men under his command, has lived very quietly and unobtrusively in Paris, being never seen with his father, whom he has at no time accompanied, either on his yachting expeditions, or on his visits to the French courts. In fact, there is no Crown Prince of Monaco, and the Duke of Urach, who is known as Prince Louis of Monaco, is the legitimate offspring of a marriage declared to be non-existent. His mother, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, sister of the late Duke of Hamilton, managed to secure from the Vatican a decree annulling her marriage to Prince Albert of Monaco, on the ground that she had been previously married by her mother, a princess of the reigning house of Baden, and by her kinsman, Napoleon III, who indeed had been married to her while living in 1862, at St. Cloud. But the decree, which was afterwards confirmed by the civil courts of Monaco, expressly stipulated that the child of the marriage should be regarded as legitimate. When Lady Mary left her husband she carried off her little boy, and he has since been living in the limelight, through the publication by his father, in the various newspapers of a notice, in which he was not responsible in any way for the peculiar obligations contracted by his son. Almost simultaneously, the Crown Prince was married to a girl, named Gilbert, who was placed in the custody of her father and his. It then developed that the Crown Prince, who was eight years old, had been secretly married to a girl, named Gilbert, who was placed in the custody of her father and his. It then developed that the Crown Prince, who was eight years old, had been secretly married to a girl, named Gilbert, who was placed in the custody of her father and his.

When Crown Prince Louis reached his majority, he was turned over to his father and educated in France. But they have never been friendly with one another, and in the spring of 1908 the Crown Prince, who was then only a boy, was married to a girl, named Gilbert, who was placed in the custody of her father and his. It then developed that the Crown Prince, who was eight years old, had been secretly married to a girl, named Gilbert, who was placed in the custody of her father and his.

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## **Daily Queries and Answers**

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

### **Second Anniversary of Marriage.**

Please tell me what the second anniversary of marriage is. F. A. W. Paper.

### **Times-Dispatch Premium Contest.**

Please tell me if I have several full sets of unbroken and unused coupons can any one get any of your Premiums by giving more than one set of thirty coupons, without paying any money? C. C. Each set of coupons must be accompanied by money.

### **Sheep-Killing Dogs.**

Dogs enter a man's flock of sheep and kill nine, fat lambs which are just ready for market, but which have not been shorn. The owner of the flock has been around since they came. Does the owner get paid for those lambs? A contends that he gets paid only for grower sheep that have been shorn. B says he gets paid for both from the dog fund. Which is right? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A can secure a license for the killing of lambs as well as of sheep. The law is very specific on this point.

Houses Lighted With Electricity. Kindly tell me what per cent. of the dwelling houses in the city of Richmond are lighted by electricity. S. E.

There is no way of determining this. At a hazard, we should say 19 per cent.

### **Halley's Comet.**

Is Halley's comet visible to the naked eye? In what direction and at what time can it be seen? S. E. Halley's comet is visible about day-break, in the eastern horizon a few degrees from the sun and at an altitude of about 5 degrees.

### **Remedy for Catarrh.**

What is a good remedy for catarrh of the nose, or what is a good wash for same? B. W. N.

If you have a nasal complaint, you should consult a good physician. We cannot prescribe in this column.

The Largest Paper in Mobile. Please publish the name of the most prominent paper in Mobile, Ala., as I want to write them and get their issue during the coming reunion. T. C. C.

The Mobile Register is perhaps the best-known paper in Mobile.

Division of Property. A owns property on the north side of a lane and can drain either north or west through the lane. B owns property on the south side of the lane. A makes no provision for his drainage, which is allowed to cross B's property and destroy it. Has B any recourse? A READER.

B probably has grounds for damages against A, but this would have to be determined in court.

The Proper Pronunciation of Dalgety. Please tell me the proper pronunciation of Dalgety, which is the capital of Australia. K. G.

Dalgety is pronounced Dal-ge-tay, with the accent on the "e." It is a very small village in the southeastern section of New South Wales, and is located on the Snowy River, about thirty miles southwest of Cooma. It was named as the future capital of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901.

Rise of Tide in Norfolk. Please tell me what is the standard rise of tide in Norfolk harbor. 2. In Richmond harbor, the tide is about an average of two feet five inches, and is approximately the same at Richmond.

On an easy grade. Taking all of this into consideration, you can say for Botetourt good roads "that everything is lovely, and the goose honks high." P. F. B.

Blue Ridge Springs, Va., April 25.

Take Down the Fence. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I have noted with approval your attitude in regard to the Capitol fence, and commend the same to the notice of Mr. Christian on the same subject.

As an object-lesson, I would suggest that a view be taken from Ninth Street through the now unfenced corner, when it can be seen how beautiful would be the vista across the park were it not for the hideous obstruction now encircling that lovely bit of landscape embraced within the limits of the Capitol Square.

Mr. Christian's reference to Monroe Park is quite to the point, and if further points were necessary, the doubt has but to refer to Washington, the capital of the nation, to understand how far behind the times the city of Richmond is in its treatment of such a fine plot of ground as our Capitol grounds.

So, by all means, Mr. Editor, let the Governor direct the prompt removal of that archaic iron fence, and send the capital of the nation to the front to form a fit base for either a hedge or a proper limit for the grand old city. Let us hope, however, that the principles of the city of Richmond will be improved by the municipal woodland in any city of the South.

H. WEBSTER.  
 April 23, 1910.

The Milwaukee Election. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I think that the Milwaukee election of your readers who will not agree with your conclusions editorially expressed in "The Lesson of Milwaukee," in to-day's paper. The burden of your diatribe is alarm because of possible subversion of government by Socialist domination; and you make the figures of the Socialist party's growth in Milwaukee "indicate the social disorder that may in the end injure industry to government in that city."

The burden now seems to be upon you to show why "social disorder" and subversion are the result of the principles of government shall supervene upon Socialist administration.

To the man up a tree, "fundamental principle is administration of the interest of all the people, and any distracted voters exist who throw in their ballot for rule that opposes government as it is."

You say well: "The only way to put down social disorder is to meet conditions against which the average voter rebels," evidently overlooking the manifest deduction that who ever you "improve" these conditions by giving the people an administration that is fair to the individual and beneficial to the whole community, the people will be in the practical enjoyment of what you deplore and decri—socialism.

HARRY VERNER.  
 Richmond, Va., April 27, 1910.

Botetourt and Good Roads. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Referring to your editorial in Saturday's issue, "How About Good Roads?" wherein you use the following language: "There is a distressingly little about the good roads campaign in the papers of the State. About this time last year about every weekly paper in the Commonwealth was carrying an editorial article or news story in every issue, arguing the advantages of good roads."